

**18346 to 18357.**

From Gatton, Queensland, Australia. Presented by Prof. John Mahon, principal of the Queensland Agricultural College. Received April 18, 1906.

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| <b>18346.</b> ANDROPOGON SERICEUS.    | <b>18352.</b> ERAGROSTIS BROWNEI.       |
| <b>18347.</b> ANDROPOGON INTERMEDIUS. | <b>18353.</b> ERIOCHLOA PUNCTATA.       |
| <b>18348.</b> ANTHISTIRIA CILIATA.    | <b>18354.</b> ISCHAEMUM PECTINATUM.     |
| <b>18349.</b> CHLORIS DIVARICATA.     | <b>18355.</b> PANICUM DECOMPOSITUM.     |
| <b>18350.</b> CHLORIS TRUNCATA.       | <b>18356.</b> PANICUM DIVARICATISSIMUM. |
| <b>18351.</b> CHRYSOPOGON PARVIFLORA. | <b>18357.</b> ANDROPOGON AUSTRALIS.     |

**18358 to 18381.**

From Hanatote, Ugo, Japan. Presented by Mr. S. Nakagawa, Riku-u Agricultural Experiment Station. Received April 12, 1906.

Seeds, as follows:

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| <b>18358.</b> BRACHYPODIUM JAPONICUM. | <b>18371.</b> LOTUS CORNICULATUS JAPONICUS.  |
| <b>18359.</b> BRACHYPODIUM JAPONICUM. |  |
| <b>18360.</b> BROMUS UNIOLOIDES.      | <b>18372.</b> MISCANTHUS SINENSIS.           |
| <b>18361.</b> CASSIA MIMOSOIDES.      | <b>18373.</b> PASPALUM THUNBERGII.           |
| <b>18362.</b> COIX LACRYMA-JOBI.      | <b>18374.</b> PENNISETUM JAPONICUM.          |
| <b>18363.</b> DESMODIUM GARDNERI.     | <b>18375.</b> CHAETOCCHLOA GLAUCA.           |
| <b>18364.</b> ELEUSINE CORACANA.      | <b>18376.</b> CHAETOCCHLOA PACHYSTACHYA.     |
| <b>18365.</b> ERAGROSTIS FERRUGINEA.  | <b>18377.</b> CHAETOCCHLOA VIRIDIS.          |
| <b>18366.</b> ERIOCHLOA VILLOSA.      | <b>18378.</b> CHAETOCCHLOA VIRIDIS GIGANTEA. |
| <b>18367.</b> HOLCUS LANATUS.         |  |
| <b>18368.</b> INDIGOFERA TINCTORIA.   | <b>18379.</b> SPODIOPOGON COTULIFER.         |
| <b>18369.</b> LESPEDEZA BUERGERI.     | <b>18380.</b> VICIA AMOENA LANATA.           |
| <b>18370.</b> LESPEDEZA STRIATA.      | <b>18381.</b> VICIA UNIJUGA.                 |

**18382. MACADAMIA TERNIFOLIA.****Queensland nut.**

From Brisbane, Queensland, Australia. Presented by Prof. F. Manson Bailey. Received April 18, 1906.

"The Queensland nut is well worthy of cultivation in Ceylon, not only as an ornamental or windbelt tree, but also for its dainty product. That it is suited to our climate may be judged from the growth of the tree at Peradeniya, where, having been introduced in 1868, it is now 40 to 50 feet high, with a spreading habit. It is indigenous to the northeastern parts of Australia, and is commonly known there as the 'Queensland nut.' It has also been referred to as the 'Australian hazelnut,' while the late Baron von Mueller described it as 'the nut tree of subtropical eastern Australia.' The tree is at first of a rather slow-growing habit, but begins to bear fruit when 6 or 7 years old, increasing in fertility until it reaches the age of 15 years.

"A writer in the Sydney Mail some time ago stated that the tree fruited freely from the time it was 8 years old, bearing at the age of 13 1,200 nuts, with which every branch was laden. Mr. W. J. Allen, in the Agricultural Gazette of New South Wales for October of last year, draws attention to the importance of growing the Queensland nut for the market. 'One farmer,' he states, 'has over an acre of these nuts, which are doing well with him and which prove themselves very profitable, finding ready sale for them at from 6d. to 7d. per pound. The nuts are retailed in the Sydney fruit shops at 1s. per pound, and are very well liked when they become known. At present the supply in our own state can not be anything like equal to the demand, and it seems to me that if these nuts were produced in quantities we should be able to find a ready sale for large supplies in Great Britain and America.' Mr. Allen describes the nut as 'one of the best-flavored on the market,' and he would recommend all those who have not tasted them to buy a few and try them.